## WASHINGTON.

A Practical View of the Maine Count.

SMALL BASE FOR A FRAUD CRY

The "Strong Man" Again Brought to the Front.

NEGRO EXODUS DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Crimes and Grievances of the Utes Before the House.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1879.

THE MAINE COUNT-SOME IDEAS ENTERTAINED BY COOL HEADED REPUBLICANS-"SILLY BILLIES" CRYING OUT FOR A STRONG MAN.

The greenback-democratic proceedings in Maine e much talked of here, and some of the republians are getting as excited about them as he democrats were in 1876 about the proceedings of the Louisiana Returning loard. Some of the cool headed republicans, ent from Maine so far is solely from republican ources, and that it is as well to wait to hear what the conbackers and democrats have to say for them-lves. They add that Maine elects a Governor d Legislature every year and, that if any wrong has been done the Maine, who like fair play, will rectify it next yearor, it is remembered that on the general vote publicans were in the minority this year and that they must have done a very strong stroke o mandering in past years to give them the majorities they claim in the Legislature. In

licat, there is a certain coldness here in some republican quarters about the Maine complication.

Meantime there are a lot of political "silly billies" who begin at once to call out for "a strong man at the head of the government," and declare that now that the Maine greenbackers and democrats are mis-conducting themselves General Grant is the only candidate for the republicans. Senator Hoar is one of these people. He argued to-day that this Maine business increased Grant's chances twenty-five per cent, and that it began to look very much like a "rough and tumble" contest for the Presigh and tumble" contest for the Presi-t. These people do their best to make General Grant odious to all sensible and to bring the republican leaders a just suspicion of revolutionary intentions. Under the constitution, even if General Grant were the republican candidate, he could not grab the Presidency. A Presidential candidate has no more authority than the plainest citizen until ne is regularly installed by his predecessor, ne is regularly installed by his predecessor, in secondance with the declaration of the Congress which counts the vote. There are republicans here who would like very much to be able to get up an opposition "fraud cry," because they are annoyed at their own share in the gross Returning Board frauds of 1876. But the more sample or applicant or the more sample or the or the control of the control or the co he more sensible republicans are keeping cool and express the confident belief that if wrong is getting be able to carry Maine in 1880 by the help of a genuine grievance, because this year has shown it to be

Senator Daulel Webster Voorhees, from the Wabssh county, disgusted the greater part of his own party in the Senate to-day and delighted the republicans by getting up the first debate of the season on the exodus. Mr. Voorhees is afraid that these dreadful republicans are going to run so many North Carolina negroes into Indiana as to give that State an additional Representative under the new census. Mr. Voorhees is clearly of opinion that Indiana has now as many representatives in Congress as she ought to have, and that it would injure her people to have any greater force or influence in the House of Representatives. This notion understand it began to laugh at him to-day as an abaurd creature. It is suggested that Mr. Voorhees shall presently introduce a bill in the Senate to prohibit the State of Indiana ever having matter how great her population may be by the census. Senator Windom, who is a walking beneve-lent society, at once joined bands with Mr. Voorhees on the exodus question and proposed that the South from Minnesota and knows how important a part Western politics the reservation patronage plays. Indian agents are getting few in number, but the chance of getting three or four millions of negroes led on reservations, with agents and other people appoint to superintend them, holds out fresh appoint to superintend the copes to Western politicians.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT

. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1879. DUR AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS-ACTION IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

The Senate and House to-day passed similar resolutions for the appointment of a sub-committee of the Committees on Agriculture to investigate the sys-tems and workings of the Department of Agri-culture, with the view of extending the benefits conferred by this department for the advancement and protection of agricul-tural interests throughout the country. In the Senate the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, Senator Johnston, supported the resolution and in the House Mr. Lefevre, a member of the House Committee on Agriculture, made a short but forci cts which the investigation is expected to attain. The sub-committee will co-operate in caroint committee.

BUB-STATION OF THE BROOKLYN POST OFFICE. Congressmen Covert and Bliss had an interview to-day with Assistant Postmaster General Tyner in reference to the establishment of a sub-station of the Brooklyn Post Office, for the secommodation of the citizens of the Eighteenth and Twenty-fith wards of Brooklyn and the outlying territory in Mr. Covert's district, the western section of the town of Newtown. The department holds the matter under advisement, and it is understood that the prospect is good for granting the relief desired by the people of this section of Long Island. PAY OF NIGHT INSPECTORS IN THE CUSTOM

The Ways and Means Committee has amended the bill introduced in the House to increase the pay of night inspectors in the New York Custom House clude the night inspectors employed at all the cus-tom houses in the country.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1879. DEEPENING THE CHANNEL AT SANDY HOOK-BILL INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE MUL-

sentative Muller, of New York, "to create a permanently deep, wide and straight channel through Sandy Hook bar to the port of New York, for the pure of procuring an improved commercial outlet, vides that Congress shall authorize the parties and in the bill to construct such works on the ward or outside of Sandy Hook bar as may be

necessary to affect permanently and beneficially that part known as the "Swash Channel" and the "Four-teen Foot Channel," provided such works shall not impede navigation, and provided they shall be comimpose navigation, and provided they shall be com-menced not later than one year from the passage of the act, and provided the work of deepening the channel shall be pushed forward so vigorously as to increase the depth six inches annually until the full depth of 31 feet 6 inches shall be obtained, otherdepth of 31 feet 6 inches shall be obtained, otherwise the provisions of the act shall be void, and when the full depth is obtained the sum of \$5,500,000 shall be paid; and further, that the sum of \$30,000 shall be paid annually for the maintenance of the requisite depth, said payments to be made three months after the expiration

are as follows:—\$500,000 to be paid when a depth of 27 feet 6 inches and a mean width of 200 feet are ob-tained; \$500,000 when a depth of 28 feet is obtained; \$500,000 when a depth of 28 feet 6 inches and a width of 300 feet are obtained; \$500,000 when a depth of 29 feet is obtained; \$625,000 when a depth of 29 feet 6 inches is obtained and a width of 400 feet; \$625,000 when a depth of 30 feet is obtained, \$625,000 when a when a depth of 30 feet is obtained, \$625,000 when a depth of 30 feet 6 inches and a width of 450 feet is obtained; \$625,000 when a depth of 31 feet is obtained; the final payment in full of \$1,000,000 when the full depth of 31 feet 6 inches and a width of 500

The parties engaged in the work shall not shut off the flow of the water through any of the channels over the bar by damming up, by the erection of jetties, or by impeding or contracting in any way the natural flow of the water, nor resort to dredging, the natural flow of the water, nor resort to dreaging, blasting or any stirring up process for the purpose of more quickly achieving the required depths, but shall make the channel permanently deep. No pay-ments shall be made until the required depths shall

have been maintained for six months.

The bill provides for the punishment of any making it a misdemeanor, punishable by the United States District courts by fine of not more than \$2,000 or imprisonment for not more than two years. In case of the death of either of the contors his legal representatives shall be authorize

The Secretary of War is authorized to carry out upon the Treasury necessary to make the payments, and shall further report to Congress from time to time the payments made and all the facts relating to the progress of the work. In case the work shall not appear to be progressing satisfactorily he shall appoint a board of suitable and compressed engineers to examine and report and if he shall appoint a board of suitable and competent engineers to examine and report, and if the work is found to be improperly done or the terms of the contracts violated he shall suspend further payments until otherwise ordered by Congress. He shall reserve the right to make the payments in board or the unless Congress shall make appropriations specifically for this purpose.

THE NATIONAL BEPUBLICAN COMMITTEE. Senator Cameron, Chairman of the National Re consulting with other members of the Executive Committee, selected the following gentlemen to fill the vacancies that exist in the Executive Committee:-Measrs. Platt, New York; Cooper, Ohio: New.

Indians, and Heath, Michigan.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Republican Committee was held last night cordance with the decision of the National Com-mittee, and to sign the names of the members of the Executive Committee thereto. Senator Cameron left the city this morning for New York, consequently the call will not be issued for several days.

THE UNAPPROPRIATED BALANCE OF THE GENEVA AWARD.

bill introduced by Senstor Hereford to-day providing for the distribution of the unappropriated balance of the Geneva sward proposes to revive

the former "Court of Commissioners of Alabama
Gains, with power to receive, examine and adjudicated the season of claims not already adjudicated upon the season of the single season and also within four miles of the shore in cases where vesses were pursued thither. Interest at six percent per annum is to be allowed upon all judgments in claims of this class hereafter adjudicated instead of four per cent as provided by the original act; and this bill also requires an allowance of ten per cent in lieu of eight in cases of loss of whaling vessels, besides six per cent interest. The second class is to comprise claims for two per cent additional interest on judgments herefolore entered. The third class will be for the payment of premiums for war risks, whether paid to corporate the former "Courted class will be for the payment of premiums for war risks, whether paid to corporate the duty of the Court to deduct any sum in any way received by or paid to the claims in indianger than the former and the bill was a very amusing document. It started out by stating that the bill was reported back and proceeded to give the reasons for that action.

The sonit to the association for the erection of a monument on the Revolutionary battles continued by the level at them instead, it is a four monuments to the Revolutionary battles continued by the level at them instead, it is the erection of a monument on the Revolutionary battles continued by the EXTRA LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

[BY THE REPUDIATIONISTS FOR AN MOVEMENT BY THE REPUDIATIONISTS FOR AN EXTRA LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 18, 1879.

The low tax democrats in the Legislature being a caucus here actus night. It was conducted with a caucus here a caucus here

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE. On motion of Mr. Voornees, (dem.) of Ind., the Senate took up the resolution offered by him on Monday last for the appointment of a committee to investigate the causes of the emigration of blacks from the Southern to the Northern States, Mr. Voorhees, in speaking on his resolution, said if it were true, as alleged, that this movement was caused by unjust political treatment of the negroes, it was well to learn that fact. If, on the other hand, it was well to learn that fact. If, on the other hand, it was
the result of an organized conspiracy by designing men, it was also well to know
that fact. Indiana was open to all legitimate
settlers, but she did not desire to be colonized
through the operations of emigration agencies any
more than California wished to be so colonized by tinese. Indiana was quite fully populated and there was no land to give away there. The negroes were evidently being deceived, and it was in the interest of humanity that he offered his resolution. If he were actuated by political motives he would welcome this emigration, which could only eventually result in good for the democratic party by bringing these voters to Indiana. He thought the amendment proposed by Mr. Windom instructing the committee to inquire whether it was advisable for the government to provide separate territories for the blacks where they could exercise their constitutional rights, &c., was at least premature. It was better to let the committee choose their own method of reporting

he only democrate voting 1-s., to the was that of this vote was that he committee should not inquire into the expedience of providing a place for the negroes to go to, if it were found that they were unjustly treated, and therefore they would have to go to other States, and thus the trouble would be aggravated, as it had been in the case of the Indians.

THE RESOLUTION AS MODIFIED.

After extended debate Mr. Voorhees modified his esolution so as to omit special reference to North Jarolina and Indians; he also accepted an amendment suggested by Mr. Windom so that the resolu-

Mazer, Sausbury and Stater—12.

The following pairs were announced:—Ferry and Withers, Groome and Hamlin, Harris and Edmunds, Houston and Cameron of Pennsylvania, Ingalis and Morgan, McPherson and Burnside, Merrill and Wailace, Paddock and Jones of Florids, Williams and

Booth.

No quorum having voted, Messrs. Paddock and Hannis remarking that it seemed impossible to tell whether this was a political question or not, ignored their respective pairs and voted aye in order to make a quorum.

The resolution was thus adopted by vote of yeas,

27; nays, 12.

Mr. Mounill offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Library to inquire into the advisability of extending aid to the association for the erection of a monument on the Revolutionary battlefield at Bennington, Vt. Referred.

The Sense then, at fifty minutes past four o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

orld which would be of value to emigra the Commissioner's report should confine itself to them it would even then be somewhat voluminous. It would embody facts relative to winter and summer, spring and autumn, vegetables, fruits, rye and the distilled juice thereof; cows, mules and the animal which the committee's respect for the Amer-ican Congress forbids its naming; kangaroos, skunks, &c., and including the respiratory organs of the man in the moon, and 999,000,000 of other facts. It would require nearly one thousand years for the present Commissioner to obtain and publish all the facts, the cost of which publication would exceed \$1,000,000,000,000, and though it would be officially reliable it would would exceed \$1,000,000,000,000, and though it would be of little importance to the present generation. But if, by a year's dispensation of Divine Providence, the Commissioner should take an admiring view of the standing pile of his reports he must be excused if he exclaimed, in the exuberance of his pride ("What's this?" queried the reading clerk)—"Eregi monumenum ere perennus. Regulque site pyramidum altus" read Mr. Sicele in a loud voice as he ascended to the Clerk's desk. (Loud laughter.)

The bill was finally, together with the adverse report, referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Scales, (dem.) of N. C., Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Indians for the relinquishment of their reservation in Colorade and their removal and settlement elsewhere, with amendments requiring the consent of the Indians to the cession of any part of their reservation and providing that no agreement shall be valid unless agreed to by three-quarters of all the adult male Indians, who have not forfeited their treaty rights, and unless confirmed by Congress. He asked for an immediate consideration of the bill.

Mr. COMBER, (rep.) of Mich., rose to a point of order, that it must receive its first consideration in Confilmitee of the Whole.

Mr. Scales, of North Carolina, appealed to Mr. Conger to withdraw the point of order, because it was absolutely necessary to have the bill passed today.

REMARKS OF MR. CONGER.

where they could exercise their constitutional rights, &c., was at least premature. It was better to let the committee choose their own method of reporting their conclusions.

Mr. Wishow, (rep.) of Minn., replied to Mr. Voorhees' remarks, detonding his amendment and claiming that it was germane to over a continuent and claiming that it was germane to over the continuent of the linding there was a portion of the Indian Territory that could be set spart for the blacks, and such a cession would be a more practicable solution of the question than any other proposed.

Mr. Hills, the waster to be a possible to the congression in investigations into every little question which came up. He thought this negro emigration question which came up. He thought this negro emigration question which came up. He shought the seed from the linding through the congress of this movement was all form the colored people were contented in direct proportion. The colored people of were contented in direct proportion to the time the Southern States had been freed from carperbag rule. The colored people of Georgia owned over \$5,000,000 m real property.

Mr. CONKING, (rep.) of N. Y.—I asked because we have so otten heard here of the thin the colored people of Georgia owned over \$5,000,000 m real property.

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Mr. Hill, and the order that the negro would not be made to work for himself without a matter.

Mr. Hill and been one of those who do the contract of the solution of the real property of the black man had done better than he was expected. He thought haf the colored men vice by the male and the trouble and discontent arise. They were their propers and the colored to the nemission of the real propers and the proper of the property of the

referred to the Committee of the Whole, and then, on motion of Mr. Scales, the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Reagan, of Texas, in the chair), laid aside all previous bills and took up the Ute bill.

SPECOT OF MR. REEFFORD.

Mr. BELFORD, (rep.) of Col., stated that the Ute reservation in Colorade consisted of 12,000,000 acres, or about 4,000 for every man, woman and child in the Ute tribe. He was opposed to the committee amendments to the Senate bill, and he predicted that if they were adopted next year would winess a renewal of the conflict which had recently attracted the attention of the country. He challenged the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Conger) or any officer of the Interior Department to point his finger to a complaint ever made by the Ute Indians against the people of Colorado. If those amendments were adopted, as certain as God reigned above, next spring the teeming thousands which would pour into Colorado would cross the line of that reservation and would prospect the mountains for mineral wealth, and the government would not have the power to arrost the progress of the vast tribe. Men who had carved out the path of empire would not hait at the reservation, and if the government desired to prevent war and protect the people of Colorado it must provide some method that would accurate the removal of the Indians from that State. In coming to Washington to take his seat he had passed through five large States, every acre in which had been stolen from the Indians, and yet gentlemen said, "While our fathers robbed and plundered the Indians we want you to belong to the goody-goody class of the people in the West." (Laughter). He called the attention of the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Conger) to the fact that the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1878 showed that more frauds had been committee lad said that it would not consent to a reduction of the year the removal of the West." (Laughter). He called the attention of the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Conger) to the fact that th

had murdered from thirty to forty people, exclusive of the Moekers.

MR. CONGER, of Michigan, asked what sort of a bill this was which required for its sanction and report a reference to all the world renowned rescalities practiced on the indians since the discovery of America. There were some things in the history of the country and in the conduct of the American people toward the Indians which, in the face of the civilized world, Americans palliated as test they could, which they denied as often as they might and which they only recurred to with regret and shame. And yet those things were recurred to here to-day as an inducement and incentive to the perpetration of an additional wrong to the Indian race.

Mr. CONGER, in continuing his remarks, said:—I condemn the bill because Congress has no right to resolve that an agreement shall be made to break another treaty made with any Power. I oppose it because it is unjust to the Indians. I oppose it because it is very advocates say that the Indians must be removed because they are in the way of the white man. I oppose it because it provides that these Indians shall be located in some other part of Colorado. Where else in Colorado can they be permitted to go! Is it to the agricultural lands? Clearly not. I oppose it because It hink it is the duty of the United States, with the atrong arm of its power, to protect the Indians in their reservations. This is not the first time that a measure of this kind has been harried through Congress at the instigation of Sonators and members from a State in order to satisfy the greed of those who want Indian lands. Let his matter remain over until we come together again and until it shall be known what is right and what is just, and how this government may honorably and matter remain over until we come together again and until its shall be known what is right and what is just, and how this government may honorably and rairly fulfil its treaty stipulations. If we have no power to protect the Indians there let us increase that power by increasing the army. We sent a little band of 140 men among the defiles of those mountains without any object in view and with no prospect of avoiding collision, and we left them there to be ambushed and massacred. The only redeeming thing about that massacre is the desperate and heroic ocurage of our officers and men and the glory which they added to our arms, even in the far off mountains where they fought and fell, and that other additional thing that the survivors were rescued from their peril by the gallantry of colored troops.

The debate was continued at much length, and was further participated in by Mr. Godscalk, of Jennsylvanis, who commended William Penn's Indian policy; by Mr. Haskell, of Kanass, who asserted the right of the President to proclaim the entire abrogation of the Ute treaty; by Mr. Belford, of Colorado, who reminded Mr. Conger that the bill denodneed by him as a fraud had been prepared by the Secretary of the Interior; by Mr. Reifer, of Ohio, and others.

Finally the committee rose without action, and the House, at four o'clock P. M., adjourned until to-

Finally the committee rose without action, and the House, at four o'clock P. M., adjourned until to-

THE TENNESSEE DEBT.

eration. out of consideration.

The only result reached was that if the Governous countries to call a special session of the Legislatu looking to a lovy of tax and the payment of interest on the above specified bounder could do so. This movement on the part of the tax democrats is looked upon as an attempt flank the State credit democrats, who favor an equivable adjustment of the entire debt, and who are explantically opposed to the repudiation of any of it is believed that the inovement will recoil up the low tax democrats, who have been steadily losing ground by a vacillating policy.

ALLEGED DEFALCATION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1879. At a meeting of the Board of Revision a report was read by Richard Zeidler, an expert, who had been employed to examine the books of the late Mayor Johnston. . He reported that he had found upon the face of the books a deficit of over \$42,000, and that there were erasures on the books, and some of the books were missing.

J. M. Hanson, who was private secretary to Mayor

J. M. Hanson, who was private secretary to Mayor Johnston during the latter part of his first term, was present and admitted he had made erasures in order to make his books balance with his deposits, and said that Mayor Johnston took money whenever he wanted it and falled to return it; and that he ordered him (Hanson) to make the crasures.

The Board directed that a full investigation be made. Mayor Johnston being dead, his bondsmen will be called upon to make up the deficiency.

BANK SUSPENSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 18, 1879. A despatch from Virginia City, Nev., says the Bank of Virginia has suspended, caused by carrying too much mining stock, the price of which has fallen greatly during the last month.

BISHOP HAVEN DYING.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 18, 1879. Bishop Gilbert Haven, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose serious illness has already been reported, is in a very critical condition to-night, and his friends are approbensive that he will not live until morning.

TWO INDIANS HANGED.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin A correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin writing from Yakima City, Orescon, says:—

On the 12d of November Saluskuic and Kype, two of the Perkins murderers, were hanged at Yakima in pursuance of the order of the Court. These two red men of the forest were duly executed at the hour of twelve M. by the Sheriff, Mr. Schnebly, in the presence of a large audience. Prior to the execution, and by request of the Indians, the attendance of J. H. Wilbur, the agent, and Rev. Mr. Scherer, was procured in the porning to advise with the murderers respecting their future welfare in the world to come, and, after singing and prayers by the two ministers, and a plain and brief statement of the consequences of the violation of the law of God and man, and an earnest admonition to make their peace, calling and election sure, the Indians were told that they could make any statements they chose.

told that they could make any statements they chose.

After pausing for awhile, Kype stated as follows:—He first spoke in rather indignant terms of punishment. Christ came to the world to save sinners; that he wrote the Good Book and left it with the whites; that the whites had learned to do right, but that the Good Book aid not teach them to stick up sticks (meaning a scaffold) to hang poople on; that Good created this world for the whites and Indians aike, and that this was a good world. He said he had lived far from God, and that when he was hanged he would leave his body here in this world, but that he did not know where his spirit would go.

Sauskine then spoke and said:—"Whites and Indians, I greet you all as brothers and sisters. I have a good feeling toward you all. I will leave my body in this world, and my spirit will go to a better world."

world."

After an eloquent prayer by Father Wilbur, the black caps and ropes were adjusted and the trape fell, and after they were pronounced by the attending physicians to be dead, their bodies were surrendered by the Sheriff to their friends, who took them away for interring secording to their own sustems.

PHILADELPHIA'S GUEST.

ENJOYING A FEW QUIET HOURS AT HIS INN-GRANT AND THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE-THE GRAND ARMY OF THE BE-PUBLIC'S CAMP FIRE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18, 1879.

The city still wears its gain dress and the interes The city still wears its gala dress and the interest in General Grant has not perceptibly decreased. The cs.-President breakfasted this morning with Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen as his guest. The latter gentleman has become an object of interest second only to General Grant since the arrival of the Herald to-day. It is said that the Nicaragua canal project was further discussed this morning, but I am inclined to believe that the entire subject, so far as it can be for the time was settled last evening. The can be for the time, was settled last evening. The Admiral breakfasted with the General en famille and several personal friends were announced during the meal. Therefore it seems rather improbable that so important a matter was talked of. The General did breakfast repaired to the private parlor of his suit of rooms, where he welcomed a few friends who called. Among the first was Mr. George W. Childs, who brought Mr. and Mrs. George Augustus Sals to take leave of General Grant prior to their departure tor New York; Adolph E. Borie, ex-Secretary of the Navy; Anthony J. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Donald Cameron. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lippincott, Mrs. P. H. Sheridan, Rev. O. H. Tiffany (General Grant's former pastor) and others called during morning and left cards.

The prompt return of Senator Cameron from Wash-ington, after securing the chairmanship of the National Republican Committee was looked upon as quite significant. It was universally remarked about the corridors of the Continental Hotel to-day that Cameron's success yesterday assured the nomi-nation to Grant if he wanted it—or thought he could

Several attempts were made to-day to elicit some the Nicaragua canal presidency, but they were fruitthe Grand Army headquarters, No. 1,037 Chestnut street, and spent about half an hour smoking and street, and spent about half an hour smoking and chatting with the leading officers of the Order and shaking hands with such comrades as were presented. The commander of Post No. 1, on behalf of that post, of which General Grant is a member, presented him with a handsome Grand Army of the Republic badge.

Among the other objects at the Grand Army rooms was a large glass case, containing a chair of abony, with the following card attached:—

Presented by Mrs. Caleb H. Horne to Mrs. Gen-teral U. S. Grant, on behalf of the G. A. E., for the purpose of establishing an endowment in the name of Julia Dent Grant in the Methodist Epis-copal Orphanage, for the benefit of an orphan of the G. A. R.

The sub-cushion is of Etruscan gold colored plush, trimmed with a blue fringe. The back is delicately carved and set off in exquisite colors. The creet of the cushion supports a wreath of jeasamines and forget-me-nots, surrounded by a circle of Etruscan gold, and within the wreath there is a monogram of the letters "J. D. G." It is expected that the chair will be presented to the General for Mrs. Grant this week, when he visits Mesde Post, of which he is a member, and which is now the custodian of this gift.

THE CAMP FIRE.

member, and which is now the custodian of this gift.

THE CAMP FIRE.

The camp fire reception of the Grand Army of the Republic, at the Academy to-night, was a very realistic affair. Workmen were engaged until a late hour in the afternoon in preparing the stage. At six o'clock a column of 400 veteran soldiers formed at the junction of Eleventh and Chestnut streets and marched to the Academy. The grouve was illuminated with calcium lights. General and Mrs. Grant and their friends occupied one of the prosecutium boxes, and Mayor Stokley the other. General Hartranti presided. The programme, which was rather long, was as follows:

Music.—Reveille, Drum Corps of Post No. 2.

Prayer.—Comrade John W. Sayers, Chaplain Department of Pennsylvania.

Addresses of Wolcome.—Comrade H. M. Hoyt, Post No. 97, Governor of Pennsylvania; Comrade H. Clay Trumbull, Post No. 1.

"The Ship of State" (arranged for the occasion by Professor A. A. Rosewig), double quartet, Post No. 2, Comrades H. S. and Theo. Thomas, Roden, Graff, Moore and Messra. Briscoe, Huff and Ford.

Music.

Address.—Comrade J. M. Vanderslice. Post No. 2.

Address—"Honor of a Soldier," Comrade Charles J. Arms.
Recitation—"By the Left Flank," Comrade William H. Lambert, Post No. 2.
7. "The Flag that Bears the Stripes and Stars," quartet, Post No. 7, Comrades P. Labree, J. Labree, Stoy and Toese.
Addresses by distinguished generals and others.
8. "Marching Through Georgia"—Comrade W. J. Smyth, Post No. 19. Comrades will join in the chorus.

chorus.

9. Address—Comrade A. Wilson Norris, Post No.
19. Post Department Commander.
10. Recitation—"The Surrender" (Miles O'Refilly)—Comrade George B. Carse, Post No. 5, Department

19. Address—Comrade A. Wilson Norris, Post No. 19. Post Department Commander. (Miles O'Reilly)—Comrade George B. Carse, Post No. 5. Department New Jersey.

11. "The Trumpet Sounds Away"—Post No. 1 Quartet, Comrade Frank Gladding, leader.

12. Recitation—"The Wounded Soldier," Comrade J. Spencer Smith, Post No. 2.

13. Address—Comrade Louis Wagner, Post Department Commander.

14. Recitation—"The Wounded Soldier," Comrade J. Spencer Smith, Post No. 2.

13. Address—Comrade Louis Wagner, Post Department Commander.

14. Recitation—"Words and Their Uses" (humorous), Comrade S. L. Adams, Post No. 8.

Music—Grand finale, "Auld Lang Syne."

GRANT MARES A LONG SPECK.

General Grant, who was vociforcusly applauded, made the following speech in response to the address of welcome delivered by Governor Hoyt:—

GOVERNOR HOYT AND COMMADES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC:—It is a manter of very deep regret with me that I did not prepare something to say to you respecting the welcome I recolved at your hands this evening. But really, since I arrived here, I have not had time and before that I had not given it; a thought. But I say to you all that during the two years and seven months since I left your city to encircle the globe I have visited every capital in Europe and most of the Eastern nations. There is not a country I visited in that circuit where I did not find some of our members. (Applause.) In crossing over our own land, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, scarcely a collection of pioneers did lace that was not composed aimost entirely of voterans of the late war. (Applause). It celled to my mind the fact that, while wars are to be deplored, and unjust wars are always to be avoided, they are not situays attended with unmixed evil. The boy who is brought up in his country home or in his city home without any exciting cause to quicken his wits, is spi to remain there, following the pusuits of his parents and never getting beyond them; in many cases never getting up to them. But when carried sway by a great struggle, in wh

## AN ITALIAN'S RAGE.

Migle Beitier, an Italian, who keeps an apple stand on the corner of Bowery and Houston streets, last night got into an altercation with Frank Ketchum, of No. 343 Hudson street, who had made a purchase and charged the Italian with not returning right change. Hard words led to blows and Ketchum struck Beltier in the face. The Italian grasped a small hand axe and attacked his assailant, dealing him a bluw on the forehead which inflicted an ugly gash. Ketchum shouted for help and Policeman Sullivan, of the Fitteenth pre-cinct, arrived on the scene and conveyed Ketchum to a drug store, where his wound was dressed. He then arrested the Italian. The wound was found to be serious.

## THE NICARAGUAN CANAL

Senor De Franco Corroborates Admiral Ammen.

GENERAL GRANT, PRESIDENT.

Calculations that the Caral Will Return Splendid Profits to Capitalists.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18, 1879.

The interview with Admiral Ammon printed in today's Henald has been a very prominent topic of
conversation in this city. A gentleman whose relations with the Grant party are such as to entitle his
words to unusual importance and to tions with the Grant party are such as to entitle his words to unusual importance said to your correspondent this evening that, as so much of the story had been told, the whole might as well be known. He then stated that the visit of General Grant to Havana, and possibly Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, is in reality only with a view to diverting attention until a special steamer can be fitted out in which the President of the future Interout in which the President of the future inter-oceanic Canal Company will visit Greytown, and with a party of skilled engineers go over every food of the route. With the steam launches which will be provided the journey can readily be made to the lake and down again traide of a week. This, the gentleman asserted, is the true significance of the SENOR DE PRANCO'S STATEMENT.

After much inquiry your correspondent succeeded in finding Sefior de Franco, Nicaraguan Minister to Italy, at a late hour to-night. The gentleman was about going to bed, but realizing the urgency of the correspondent's visit kindly agreed to talk for a few minutes. He entered at once into the spirit of correspondent's visit kindly agreed to talk for a few minutes. He entered at once into the spirit of the canal enterprise and said:—"The gallant Admiral accurately stated the situation so far as the concession and the capital are concerned. I will go even further, and I now say to you positively that General Grant has already accepted the Presidency of the Nicaraguan Canal Company. I make no mental re-Nicaraguan Canal Company. I make no me you can understand that many matters of detail will have to be arranged before the company can open instance, and answers received. The temper of the people of the United States, as expressed through Congress, will have to be learned. Many other tails, not of vital importance, but desirable to have

settled, are to be gone into.
"You are then equally as confident as Admiral
Ammen that the money will be raised?" asked the

"I am; but, saying nothing about any syndicate of capitalists who would take up the bonds, I may give you a few figures to show its probable success as a popular loan. M. de Lesseps calculated to the minimum annual tonnage which would p through the Panama Canal would equal 6,00 tons, on which he proposed to charge \$3 per t This would produce \$18,000,000 gross income, fr which, after deducting \$1,000,000 for maintenan \$300,000,000 of capital, or at the rate of about 52 per cent. I have stated the de Lesseps scheme first that you may see how much more remunerative the Nicaragus Canal bonds will prove. If the tonnage by way of Panama equals 6,000,000 tons the vill be true of Nicaragua. This company is, however, composed of practical commercial men, who believe \$2 per ton quite enough to charge. Calculated on the tonnage estimate of M. de Lesseps would produce gress receipts of \$12,00 which, after deducting cost of mainte-nance, would pay ten to eleven per cent on the proposed capital of \$100,000,000. Remember I have reasoned on the tonnage basis assumed by M. de Lesseps, although we have what we believe M. de Lesseps, although we have what we believe to be far more accurate calculations, showing even a more favorable prospect for our company. When you remember with what avidity the four per cent bonds of the United States are bought up by the American people, can you doubt the popularity of such a loan, guaranteed as it will be, by the com-mercial nations of the world?"

HOW TO SECURE NEUTRALITY "How will the neutrality of the canal be attained,

Señor?" the correspondent inquired.
"The United States, at the formal request of N ragus, will invite all nations to join in a universal treaty of neutrality regarding the canal within the spirit of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty between Eng-land and the United States. The Nicaragus canal can be opened in a few years, while the Par ama canal would certainly require twenty-five and more likely thirty years. It would never be finished, principally, I am willing to grant to save argument, because M. de Lessops could not be ex-pected to live to see it completed. Just so surely as \$10,000,000 or \$20,000,000 are sunk in any canal scheme and the project then abandoned the fate of all other similar projects is scaled for a century to

The correspondent then repeated the story about General Grant's proposed visit to Nicaragua, asked Señor de Franco what he knew about it.

For the first time Senor De Franca seemed slightly surprised. He said that General Grant would un-doubtedly visit the territory through which the ie, "that is too far ahead to speak with certainty. because it will probably be three months General Grant is familiar with the route. He trayersed the Nicaraguan peninsula by this very route in 1854, and the scheme has been a prominent one in his mind ever since his accession to the White House. It is one of the dreams of his youth that he hopes to render real."

After a general conversation regarding the people of Nicaragua, the future of that country if the canal is built, the alluvial deposits of the San Juan and the proposed methods of constructing the artificial harbors on the two oceans, the interview was

ANOTHER REMARKABLE SURGICAL CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
I have read with much attention the account is

John McEvoy, of Paterson, not alone because of its interest in a surgical point of view, as that it recalls a somewhat similar instance, though of happler ter-mination, which came under my observation some sary. There was brought into the surgical department of that institution, then under the care of Mr. George Thompson, a lad who had fallen forward upon a circular saw and had received a wound of frightful dimensions.

Beginning at the centre of the root of the nose, the incision extended in an upward direction, exactly in the median line, to the vertex or uppermost proincision extended in an upward direction, exactly in the median line, to the vertex or uppermost protuberance of the head. The scalp and skull within this distance were completely and smoothly divided, and on either side could be distinctly seen the pulsating brain. No probing was attempted, and the depth of the incision could only be estimated by considering the circumference of the saw and the amount of penetration during the simulated by considering the circumference of the saw and the amount of penetration during the simulated to and from the dispensary during that and all succeeding visits. Rapid healing took place, and at the end or a half year, when his attendance ceased, there remained simply a cicatrix corresponding to the length of the criginal wound, a portion of which was compressfule from lack of bony union beneath. Of the bone about one half the length had closed by formation of cicatricial osseous deposit. The remaining half closing, presumably, by tendenous union, allowing the motion of the brain to be obvious through the cutaheous cicatrix as a tumor pulsating synchronously with the action of the heart. As intimated, this patient, with above exception, entirely recovered, and with no manifestations of untoward symptoms pointing to brain lesions, either of injury to the same or of secondary inflammation consequent thereon. This immunity from serious symptoms undoubtedly depended upon the completely central situation of the wound, which, penotrating deeply between the two lobes of the cerebrum or anterior brain, inflicted no injury upon either, and, although in immairent context with both, left them entirely intact.

Very truly,

8. S. BOGERT, M. D.